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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,598	09/10/2003	Miri Seiberg	JBP-430-CIP1	5368
27777 7590 11/24/2009 PHILIP S. JOHNSON JOHNSON & JOHNSON			EXAMINER	
			GEMBEH, SHIRLEY V	
	ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08933-7003		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/24/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Application No. Applicant(s) 10/659,598 SEIBERG ET AL. Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit SHIRLEY V. GEMBEH 1618 The MAILING DATE of this communication Pe

Period for Reply
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the service of the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed as the provision of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event,
Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the making date of this communication, even if timely filled, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).
Status
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/10/09.
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims
4) Claim(s) 73-86 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>73-86</u> is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.
Application Papers
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ___ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (FTO/SE/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date ___ 6) Other: ___

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

- 1. The response filed on 8/10/09 has been entered.
- Applicant's argument filed on 9/12/08 has been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.
- The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 4. Claims 73-86 are pending in this office action.
- 5. The rejection of claims 73-86 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fowler et al. (US 5,534,265) in view of Meybeck et al. (US 5,034,228) and Sessa et al. (1986) and Seiberg et al. (1997) and Avramiotis et al (1996) is withdrawn because Fowler fails to teach that synthetic soy flour hectorite co has trypsin-inhibiting activity.

Priority

6. Applicant claims that application 09/110,409 contains the subject matter "non-denatured soybean extract". This is found not persuasive. Page 16, line 1-3 alternatively disclose natural extracts which is not the same as "non-denatured soybean

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extract". The support for 09/698,454 is found persuasive. Thus, priority is granted to only the filing date, 9/10/03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 73-86 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jin (CN166960A published 12/10/1997) in view of Meybeck et al. (US 5,034,228).

Jin teaches a composition comprising soybean protein powder for treating the face, wherein after several application of the mask, the acne is obviously decreased (see translated abstract, as required by instant claims 73, 75, 77, 78). Because Jin does not heat, etc. his soybean powder, it is therefore considered non-denatured (as required by instant claim 73). Inherently, the soy flour/powder will have trypsin-inhibiting activity because "products of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties (see MPEP 2112.01).

Because Jin teaches that the powders of these natural products are mixed, it is reasonable to conclude that the mixing involves the use of water, and therefore the powder will form a paste when in contact with a liquid or a solvent. Thus it is reasonable to conclude that Jin teaches soybean paste as well (as required by instant claim 74).

However Jin fails to teach the composition for reducing/treating acne further comprises tretinoin.

Meybeck et al. teach treating acne with soya lecithin and tretinoin (as required by instant claims 73-74 and 76-78 are met. See col. 3, lines 36-38 and lines 61-64) wherein the application is topical (as required by instant claim 83, see col. 3, lines 35-37. With regard to claim 75, the Meybeck teaches tretinoin as vitamin A, (see col. 2, line 42). Meybeck et al. also teaches the formulation may comprise 2 g of soy lecithin and

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0.1 g of tretinoin which is within the recited limitations of 0.01 to about 0.3% tretinoin and 0.01-50% of soybean in claims 79, 81-83 and 85-86 (see col. 3, line 62).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to expand the treatment composition taught by Jin to incorporate Meybeck's treatment method by substituting the soy lecithin (soybean extract) in Meybeck with the soybean powder/flour of Jin because Jin teaches that when soybean flour is applied to the face, it diminishes acne considerably. One of ordinary skill in the art would routinely add water to the soy flour and form a paste. Therefore the use of soy flour is equivalent to using soy paste as required by instant claim 74. Since tretinoin is known in the art to be interchangeable with retinoid or vitamin A, one of ordinary skill in the art would have employed either tretinoin or vitamin A in a composition for treating acne since vitamin A is well known in the art for treating acne.

No claim is allowed.

 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SHIRLEY V. GEMBEH whose telephone number is (571)272-8504. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 -5:00, Monday- Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MICHAEL HARTLEY can be reached on 571-272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S.V.G./ Examiner, Art Unit 1618 5/15/09 /Robert C. Hayes/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1649